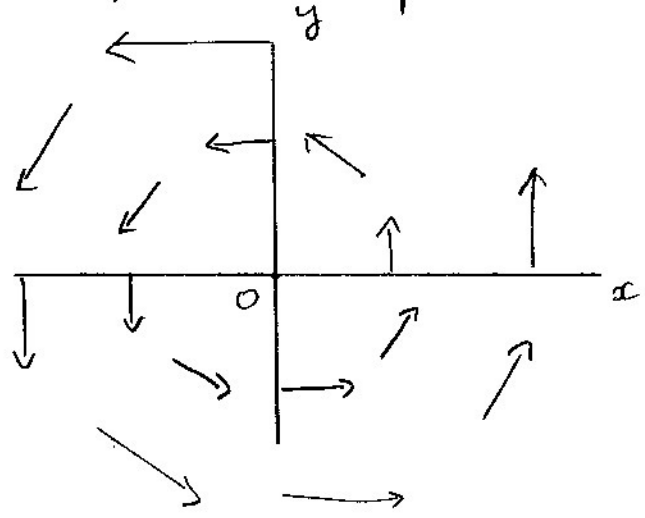


Champs de Vecteur et flot

① C'est un champ de vecteur qui tourne :



on écrit

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \right) \\
 &= \omega \left(-r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &= V^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + V^y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}
 \end{aligned}$$

car $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

avec $\begin{cases} V^x = -(r \sin \theta) \omega = -y \cdot \omega \\ V^y = (r \cos \theta) \omega = x \cdot \omega \end{cases}$

de même :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\partial \bar{z}}{\partial \theta} \right) \\
 &= \omega \left(i r e^{i\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - i r e^{-i\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) \\
 &= V^z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + V^{\bar{z}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}
 \end{aligned}$$

car $\begin{cases} z = r e^{i\theta} \\ \bar{z} = r e^{-i\theta} \end{cases}$

avec $V^z = i r e^{i\theta} \omega = i z \omega$, $V^{\bar{z}} = \overline{V^z} = -i \omega \bar{z}$

② en coordonnées polaires:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = v^\theta = \omega \\ \frac{dr}{dt} = v^r = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta(t) = \theta(0) + \omega t \\ r(t) = r(0) \end{cases}$$

(facile à résoudre)

en coordonnées cartésiennes:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = v^x = -\omega \cdot y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = v^y = \omega \cdot x \end{cases} \quad : \text{ + compliqué à résoudre}$$

en coordonnées complexes:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dt} = v^z = (i\omega)z &\longrightarrow z(t) = z(0) \cdot e^{i\omega t} \\ \frac{d\bar{z}}{dt} = v^{\bar{z}} = (-i\omega)\bar{z} &\text{ facile à résoudre.} \end{aligned}$$

en coordonnées polaires le flot est:

$$\varphi_t : \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ r \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{cases} \theta(t) = \theta(0) + \omega t \\ r(t) = r(0) \end{cases}$$

c'est une rotation de vitesse angulaire ω .

③ $f_t(x) = f(\varphi_{-t}(x))$ donc en coordonnées polaires:

$$\begin{aligned} f_t(r, \theta) &= f(r, \theta - \omega t) \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{(-\omega t)^m}{m!} \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial \theta^m} \quad (\text{Taylor en } t=0) \\ &= \exp\left(-(\omega t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\right) f = e^{-tV} f \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{avec } V = -\omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

②

④ on a vu que $V = V^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + V^y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$
 en ①

$$= \omega \left(-y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= i \omega \left(-y (-i) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x (-i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= i \omega \left(x \hat{p}_y - y \hat{p}_x \right)$$

Groupe et algèbre de rotations (suite)

① On peut choisir les axes tels que la rotation est autour de z , donc $\vec{u} = (0, 0, 1)$.

à l'exercice 1, question 4, on a montré que le champ de vecteurs est alors (cas $\omega = 1$ et $t = \alpha$)

$$\vec{V}_{\vec{u}} = i \left(x \hat{p}_y - y \hat{p}_x \right)$$

dans ce cas on a bien :

$$i (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{u}) = i L_z = i (x p_y - y p_x) = \vec{V}_{\vec{u}}$$

L'opérateur de transfert est (voir cours)

$$R_{\alpha, \vec{u}} = e^{-\alpha \vec{V}_{\vec{u}}} = e^{-i \alpha (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{u})}$$

$$(2) \quad L_x = y p_z - z p_y = (-i) \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$L_y = z p_x - x p_z = (-i) \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

si $f(x, y, z)$ est une fonction, alors:

$$L_x(L_y(f)) = (-i) \left[y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(z \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(z \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \right]$$

$$= (-i) \left[y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} - y x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - z^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + x z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \right]$$

de même

$$L_y(L_x(f)) = (-i) \left[x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + x z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} - x y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - z^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + y z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \right]$$

donc

$$[L_x, L_y]f = L_x(L_y(f)) - L_y(L_x(f))$$

$$= (-i) \left(y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= i \left(x (-i) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - y (-i) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = i L_z(f)$$

• On note : $(1, 2, 3) = (x, y, z)$.

$$\text{alors } [V_{\vec{u}}, V_{\vec{w}}] = [i(\vec{L} \cdot \vec{u}), i(\vec{L} \cdot \vec{w})] = -[\vec{L} \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{w}]$$

$$= -\sum_{i,j=1}^3 [L_i \cdot u^i, L_j \cdot w^j] = -\sum_{i,j=1}^3 u^i w^j [L_i, L_j]$$

$$\text{or } [L_i, L_j] = i \sum_k \epsilon_{ij}^k L_k,$$

et $(\vec{u} \wedge \vec{w})^k = \left(\sum_{i,j} u^i w^j \epsilon_{ij}^k \right)$

$$= -i \sum_k \left(\sum_{i,j} u^i w^j \epsilon_{ij}^k \right) L_k$$

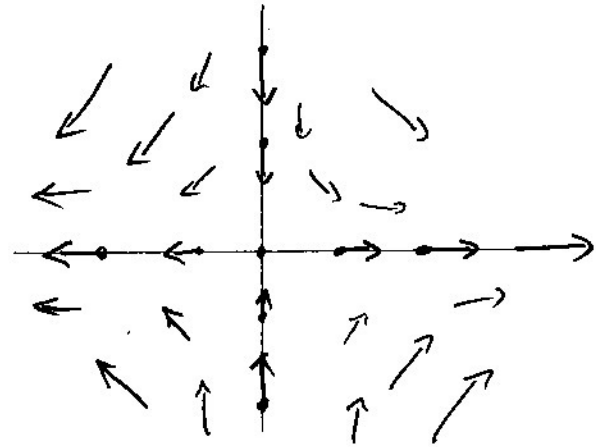
$$= -i (\vec{u} \wedge \vec{w}) \cdot \vec{L}$$

$$= -V_{\vec{u} \wedge \vec{w}}$$

Champ de vecteurs et flots

$$\text{Sait } V = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{c'est composantes } \begin{cases} V^x = x \\ V^y = -y \end{cases}$$

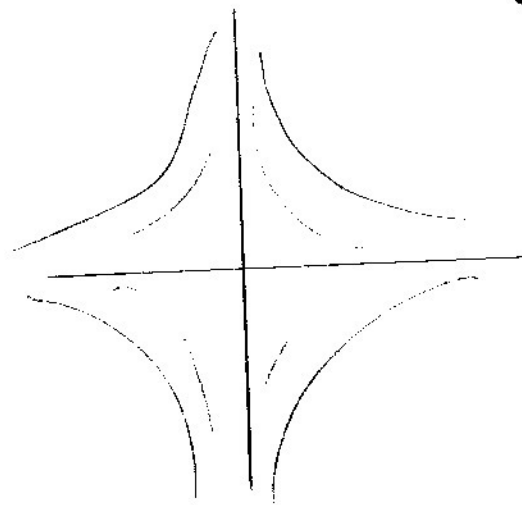


équations de mouvement:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = V^x = x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = V^y = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{flot: } \phi_t: \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = x \cdot e^t \\ y(t) = y \cdot e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

on a $x(t)y(t) = x(0)y(0)$ donc les trajectoires sont
= cste / c les hyperboles



Exercice crochets de Poisson: voir notes de cours